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MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1905. 

Circulation During July.

Date.

W. R. Care, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of July, 1965, all in regular editions, was as per sched-Copies. Date.

1	17101,720
2 (9enday)121,630	15
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	30 (Sunday)126,240
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16 (Sonday)125.120	
Less all copies spoiled in	
or Ried	65,124
	3,246,927
Average daily distribution	

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the W. B. CARR. month of July was 1204 per cent. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day

W. O. SOMMERFIELD. My term expires July 26, 1999.

#### WHY NEW ORLEANS IS THERE.

builded upon the parrow strip of cyptess swamp lying between Lake Pontchartrain and the Mississippi River. The spot was never an attractive one as a place of abode, the Indians never built their wigwams there and the early French occupants of the Gulf Coast near by shunned it as long as they were permitted. Such a site for the commercial metropolis of the Lower Mississippi Valley could have been chosen for no other than strategic reasons. In France John Law, with his Mississippi Bubble, and in America the Chickasaw Indians are

responsible for the location of New Orleans. War, commerce and speculation mapped the place for the first of the French settlements on the Mississippi, after Old Kaskaskia, which preceded it by eighteen years. It was in 1682 that La Salle explored the great river from Lake Michigan and paddled his cance in the waters of the Gulf. With claimed all the lands drained by the stream in the name of the French King. Nine years before, nois Democracy, can carry enough of the close legis the dangerous quality of the Indians below. But cratic victory in Illinois in 1908. La Saile was a Norman and not easily turned back La Salie's exploration fired France with the ans-

bluon for continental empire in America, and in 1685 he was sent out with several ships and a strong that the Honorable Adolph Kries, upon the advice party of colonists to found a French settlement at or his lawyer, will spare the life of the dog which the mouth of the Mississippi; but the expedition he presented to the defendant. It is the humane lost its way, the colony was landed at Lavaca on thing to do, and the lawyer may be congratulated Matagorda Bay and at last went to pieces there.

the year 1700 another well-equipped French expedition entered the Gulf under the command of Iberville and his vounger brother, Rienville. They were wary of the Indians, and the colonists made their tirst settlement at Biloxi, on Mississippi Sound. Fldo was guilty of nothing except being level by From this base Iberville explored the Mississippi the lady. To kill him would not specially improve from its mouth up to about Baton Rouge and wefit awar, leaving Bienville in command. Bienville's first task was to establish safe communication with by traders from the Carolina colony, they made to the French. Until this opposition could be evercome Rienville dared not risk his handful of colonots on the Mississippi, so in 1702 he moved most

the Mississippi Valley was turned over to John quadruped which happened to enjoy the affections sources against the French debt and set all Europe crazy with a fever of speculation. Gold that should tovating all manner of rivals from among the lower exceed the plander of Cortex was expected, but he order of animals; it has relieved the poets, never gold was found. Impatient for results, the French done the animals any harm, and infinitely amused Government at last sent Bienville a peremptory the ladics. order to found a settlement on the Mississippi. Reluctantly enough he obeyed, and in 1718 went with a party of surveyors and woodchoppers from Mobile and marked out the new town in the cypress swamp facing the river, south of Pontchartrain. What other barely habitable spot could be have chosen?

Higher up there was good and healthful ground, but a detached colony so far away as Baton Rouge would have been too much exposed to Indian at idead midsummer there is the livest popular intack, daugerously near enough to invite attack, terest in all matters touching government and pub-The first settlers in the cypress swamp south of lie conduct. The United States have virtually put Pontchartrain were far enough away from the in the vacation time considering the old theme Chickasaws. If threatened they were within sate which has for several years been uppermost, and , and convenient supporting distance of the older have watched with keenest interest the manifestasettlements at Mobile and Biloxi. The lake and tions of the principle of honesty, its applications Mississippi Sound were their line of retreat, and by and operations everywhere. the same channels they were best supplied with In the West General Heney's battle with

provisions, arms and re-enforcements. Such were the considerations which decided Bienville in choising that site. His own headquarters remained in

3.00 of more practical men in dreaming of the untold natural wealth and imperial future of the great val- been a prosperous season for reform. ley, visions which fired the ambition of De Hoto as | The country proves its character by its income man with the rifle crossed the mountains and made dustrial espansion, the away of "commerci it his own for all time.

city of New Orleans where it is.

DEMOCRATIC OPPORTUNITY IN ILLINOIS. The avowal of Lawrence Y. Sherman that the which culminated in the nomination of Governor

Sherman's definite assertion that he could not the Yates administration. The very personal camnomination.

His attitude as regards Cullom is rather more surprising. In the past he and his friends have been found in the support of the Senator who has worn the toga for twenty-four years. From the Sherman viewpoint, the venerable Sonator is now an "antique" and "thoroughly out of touch with his will be heard from again in the congressional elec own State."

It is not a deep problem, this change of front of Sherman. The Fourteenth Congressional District of Illinois, Sherman's, borders the State of lows from Davenport to a point below Keekuk. The "lowa idea" is as well known and as popular with the Republicans in that part of Illinois as it is across the Mississippi. Reciprocity is already an accepted tenet of faith in Sherman's country. High praise was awarded reciprocity by Sherman's candidate for congressional honors in the convention.

As is charged by the Lieutenant Governor, Cullom is in touch with Illinois only through the perfeet machine of Federal officeholders which has been in process of formation for two decades. Speaker Cannon and other members of the congres sional delegation know of Illinois only through the Postmasters and the minor Government appointers. Sherman "snoops" around his district and over the State and keeps his ear to the ground. From the people he learns directly their views on national questions, and he acts accordingly. This in some measure accounts for the personal following which

While Cullom and Hopkins and Cannon and Hitt While Cullom and Hopkins and Cannon and Hitt Mr. Bonaparte does not expect his farm to pay divi-and others of the Federal crowd are fulminating dends. It is his plaything, his holby, his fountain of by the powers behind the Republican throne, Sherman is preparing to campaign the State on an issue which means an absolute break in the party ranks.

His sincerity may be a subject for doubt, for above all other considerations Sherman is a conormunate politician. Nevertheless he has a text for a campaign argument which makes him an immediate and powerful factor in the coming senatorial contest. With the aid of Governor Deneen as the administration candidate, or in an independent fight which might mean disaster to both Cuilom and Yates, he has a programme which is not at all pleasing to the avowed standpatters in Illinois and which will force all of the "trimmers" into the open.

It is important to the Democrats of Illinois, this eopening of the Republican factional wounds. A party organization in the State which is quick to take advantage of the disruption now sure to occur, great solemnity he set up the French standard and land to conduct a campaign which would above all Jeliet and Marquette had descended the river as lative districts to elect a Democratic successor to far as Arkansas and been turned back by stories of Senator Culion and to pave the way to a Demo-

#### FIDO IS SPARED.

It is grateful intelligence to the anxious public upon his advice, the Honorable Adolph upon his But France persevered. About the beginning of decision, and Fido upon his luck.

would have been superfluous to snuff out Fido's existence with a shotgun especially since vindication is the only thing which the Honorable Adolph is after. It would have been almost cruel. the status of the Honorable Adolph's sentimental case, advance him in the lady's respect, or hear his standing to court. Even Werther himself would

teride of man's superior breed" and stir a poet.

Cowper resentfully to the canine intimate of one of his dear lady friends. Of models the Honorable Adolph will have an abundance. It has Leen the habit of poets to rail at every conceivable which they themselves sought; the ladies have seemed rather to encourage such effusions by cul-

#### NO STAGNATION OF REFORM.

In this canicular period, when the tendeuc; of most things is toward subsidence and even stagnation, it is good to witness the continuing strong agitation of questions affecting public morals.

In place of the apathy which might not unnaturally be expected to intervene at this season of

PROMINENT YOUNG ST. LOUIS MUSICIANS PALMYRA IS MECCA Mobile.

John Law and his Mississippi Bubble! The resources which he exploited would to-day buy all

sufferement in Missouri and boodle prosecutions in France ten times over. He anticipated the develop-ment of a century, bringing himself and his in-has followed the lecture itineraries of Foli, Jerome. vestors to dire ruin. But who shall say that he was Lawson, La Follette and others of the agitators a chariatan? Let's say rather that his mind was Everywhere the fights on Standard Oil have combewildered by visions which have turned the heads of more practical men in dreaming of the untold toomed with discussion. Upon the whole it has

of Burr and inspired the lust of conquest in every and ever increasing pursuit of the remedy for the 1.5 sovereign of Western Europe until the American evils attendant upon the vast commercial and inof late years. Reform, in its broadest sense, must Law's imagination skipped the years of toil and succeed in the end, with the force of the people wer that must intervene before his scheme could be behind it. The application of the principle of funmade to pay; but it was his scheme which set the damental honesty, of the power of national integrity, must conquer the evils and iniquities con fronted in the path of progress.

The startling news comes from San Antonio that United States senatorship has much attraction for Web Flannagan is in danger of being disturbed in him, the developments at the convention of his con- the placid enjoyment of his ancient office of Internal gressional district last week and the statements Revenue Collecter for that district. The world had which he made relative to candidates now in the almost forgotten Web, but his brother patrices of field demonstrate that the Republicans of Illiscis the Texas Republican persuasion have kept their are facing a campaign as bitter, as productive of eyes on him, convinced that he has warmed that factional strife and as disruptive to party discipline berth quite long enough. And they have been going as was occasioned by the gubernatorial struggle up to Washington and Oyster Bay to see the President about it, inquiring. What is he there for?

The flight of Mr. Knabenshue's airship above and consistently support Yates was to be expected. For around New York akyserapers does not reveal to St. a year the McDonough County man spared so Louis much more than it already knew about the language in telling what he knew of the inside of art and mystery of aerial navigation; all the same, it goes a certain way toward confirming the imprespaign which he carried on through the State was sion that within a decade or two the airship and largely responsible for the defeat of Yates for re- the flying machine, or a combination of the two, will be as common in the sky as the oversped automobile now is on country lanes and roads.

> The Reciprocity Convention did not fully voice the demand of Northwestern farmers and stockfeeders for a lessening of Dingley tariff taxes. They

## RECENT COMMENT

The Country Calendar. During seven months of the year, from May to December, Charles J. Bonaparte is a farmer. "Bella Vista," in a fine Maryland grass valley, is his chosen cour try scat, where he arises on weekdays at 5:30 a. m. without being called, and whence, after taking a look over the place and giving his orders for the day, he is off on his fifteen-mile drive into Baltimore before mos

"city folks" have opened an eye.

The drive to the office and back takes place nearly every week-day, Mr. Bonaparte reserving Sundays and occasionally Saturdays for Bella Vista, when he enjoy roaming about the place with his overseer, looking inte the welfare of the numerous inhabitants, both man and beast. He takes his thirty-mile drive with a differen team and driver each day. He is a fresh-air crank, and no doubt goes at his big problems with keener seet be cause of that whiff of the fresh, sweet atmos early summer morning. The coachman can testify that Mr. Bonaparte is a stient companion, sitting lost in reverie upon the back seat of the surrey, where, perhaps, some day a big naval conflict will be fought and

high sounding deliverances on the question of youth. For, in spite of more than fifty summers, he is The world has wendered much why the main reciprocity, which savor much of the doctrine of the a vigorous, active man, who carries the cares of public aport of the Mississippi Valley should have been double cross and the trimming of sails demanded life lightly upon his strong shoulders. And to his fine

## American Illustrated Magazine

After awhile a man dare not die unless he belongs

Wild birds are the tenderest meat-perhaps that why we love the erring. We are often disappointed with what the pressagen old us was a distinguished man.

What's ten years on the shoulders of a man wh thinks! The fellow who stops to explain everything to ev

body will never reach the end of his journey. Elucation reduces the commercial value of How fleet is the foot of a lie! Nothing bores an ignorant mind like a work of art.

Many a fellow gets a reputation that goes farther than he can go. Sometimes what we take for envy is pity. Make a caricature of yourself once in awhile an laugh over it.

Give me one sincere friend-you can have all the rest

Linningort's

A little gir! who reads nature-books, studies natural history, and is devoted to pets, was discovered holding bunny in her lap, trying to direct his attention to book that she had, and ever and anon boxing his long cars vigorously. Auntie was shocked, of course, and inquired what was the moving cause of such cruelty. "He's so stubborn," replied the little teacher. "A rabbit stubborn! Why, child, I never heard

such a thing. What is he stubborn about?" "I'm trying to teach him the multiplication table and he just won't try to learn, nor even say it over after me. Now, you say it, sir, Three thimes two are six-three times three are nine"

But the rabbit didn't say it, and again auntic inquired into her little niece's conduct as two or three more cuffs were administered to the poor creature's all too convenient ears.

"Why, auntie," excialmed the girl, "the books all say that rabbits multiply faster than any other animal, and this obstinate little creature won't even go through the three times threes with me."

#### Raising Elk for Profit. Country Life in America.

Elk are successfully domesticated in the Eastern States. In fact, they are the only deer that can be easily reared in captivity in practically any climate. They will live without shelter, and can subsist on hardy diet of bark and twigs during the severe winter, when the domestic animals would not survive. All this raises a question of considerable economic importance. The Pilgrims, when they landed on Plymouth Rock found elk at home in New England down to tidewater Why not make use of the waste land of the East again; rehabilitate it with elk that can, if necessary, find sustenance winter and summer on the barren pastures of abandoned farms, and thus create a new industry of raising elk for profit? According to Professor William T. Hornaday, who of all authorities in An could perhaps speak with the most weight on this gub-ject, there is no doubt that an industry of raising elk in New England may be created, provided only that there is a market for elk venison at a higher price than beef-say is cents a pound retail.

#### American Investor of Canada

World's Work. Now the American immigration question in Canada has reached a climax. It takes only three years for an immigrant to earn a vote in Canada, and 75,000 former American voters will soon come into their Canadian suffrage. There are in round numbers 198,000 males more than 15 years of age in Western Canada who formerin lived in the United States. 150.000 of whom are old enough to vote. There are now between 730.000 and 800.000 settiers, with a possible voting population of 200,000, a high percentage, because many cattlemen without families are emigrating from Montana and Wyoming. By the end of 1966 the American vote in the Canadian will be overwhelming.

In Eastern Canada thousands of people believe tha this invasion means the ultimate annexation of Western Canada by the United States. It is called "the coming



MISS CAROLINE PULLIAM, ERNEST F. STAMM.
will sing at Fountain Park Congre- Who will som depart for Europe to take
gational Church.

ERNEST F. STAMM.
advanced musical studies.

## AMERICAN EXPORT TRADE, EXPERT SAYS, IS PRIMITIVE

Horace Boies of Treasury Department Declares United States Ships Too Much Raw Material Abroad and Then Buys Back the Finished Products-Country Points With Pride to Enormous Cotton and Copper Shipments, When Indians Could Do the Same.

#### TARIFF CHANGES NEEDED TO ESTABLISH FACTORY TRADE.

Wratt Building, 16th and F Streets. Wratt Building, 10th and F Street.
Washington, Aug. 3.—That America is
"encountering world-wide over-sea defeat"
in the sale of finished manufactured products, and that changes in existing tariff
relations are necessary to establish an export trade in factory goods on a sound
focting, are among the bold statements
made here to-day by Harold Bolec, who is

made here to-day by Hareld Bolec, who is a well-known tariff expert in the service of the Treasury Department.

Apart from politics, in the cold, incisive way of a man whose business is to know his subject, Mr. Roice, through the medium of his interview made public here to-day, expresses the belief and hope tat the movement started at the Chicago

products."

Mr. Boice attended the conference. His interview deals with the objects and results of the meeting. To some extent he criticises the way in which the subject was treated at the conference, but, on the was treated at the conference, but, on the whole, he throws the weight of scientific opinion on the side of the demand for reciprocal conventions with foreign na-

PEOPLE MISINFORMED.

PEOPLE MISINFORMED.

He said:

"The congress was a great success. It was a meeting of enthuriasts, although in some respects it showed that tariff reformers, like most of the American people, are misinformed upon our trade relations with other nations, but it was the starting point of a great movement that may sweep over this country and bring tangible results. One of the planks in its platform is the recommendation of the appointment of a permanent tariff commission to scientifically study and recommend reciproral tariffs with other nations. "Such a commission would be a splendid thing if it were not filled with mere politicians, bent on getting such a place. did thing if it were not filled with mere politicians, bent on getting such a place because of the influence and the possible fame it might give, but with men of unbiased mind, and, therefore, willing to consider the tariff schedule judicially. Such men as Doctor John Franklin Crowell and N. I. Stone, who have done excellent service for the Government in making economic investigations along tariff lines, would do well on such a commission.

"The Resprocity Congress overlooked a great opportunity in failing to present the actual record of our foreign trade. We do not need reciprocity or a dual tariff. setual record of our foreign trade. We do not need reciprocity or a dual tariff system merely to avert the loss of the lit-tie trade we have thus far secured abroad. Patriotic statistics have glorified a trade in raw products out of which our com-petitors in Europe are making more profit than we are. LOW ORDER OF TRADING.

than we are.

IOW ORDER OF TRADING.

"The volume of our exports is big, and its very bigness indicates the low order of our international trading. We sweat in our plantations and raise the raw cotton out of which Europe clothes the world. We brag of our exports of this raw supply and then we buy back from Europe more cotton goods than we sell to all countries combined.

"If we wers all Choctaw Indians and raised raw cotton we culd seil it. The old World is glad to get it. It sends its ships for it. Germany's new tariff will continue to let in American cotton free, and as we sold \$100.000.000 worth last year to that Empire. constituting more than half of our total sales to Germany, a tariff war would have no effect upon the American cotton industry. The same is true of raw copper. That will go in free, as formerly. Many of the growing cities of South America are putting in electic light and sewer plants, and Germany is supplying dynamos and wire made of American copper.

"What the reciprocity congress should have done is this: They should have presented to the American people a candid statement of our failure abroad as an exporter of finished products. We have built up a splendid domestic commerce, which is, in fact, twice as great as the imports into all nations put together. And, while that has been developing, we have been

is, in fact, twice as great as the imports into all nations put together. And, while that has been exceloping, we have been supplying vast quantities of raw sunfared other commodities to foreign countries, enabling them, with our crude materials, to manufacture goods for South America, Oceanica and Asia. POREIGN TRADE CRUDE

"Our foreign trade, therefore, in the main, is due to the enterprise of our customers rather than to our own. Our domestic trade represents the very highest and most efficient order of traffic; our foreign trade, on the whole, the most primitive There are exceptions for wherever American companies have organized it. A study of the totals, however, re-tells that our exports of manufactures to Europe, which, in spite of the jubilant talk of the American invasion, have nev-er been large, have been declining by millions for the past five years. To Oceanica our shipments of manufactures Oceanica our shipments of manufactures are too pairty to be considered in a national way, yet these islands buy from our competitors more manufactures than we sell to all Excepe.

"Had the Reciprocity Convention brought facts like these—and the Government monthly statistics are crowder.

tion in a national way to advance, if pos-sible, our fair-ring trade abroad in fin-iend products would have been more ap-parent. The 'stand-natters' say that if we have built up a big foreign trade as well as a marvelous domestic commerce, why should we be anxious to change the system? In reply, the references, under the same misappreheasion, say that un-

less we reconstruct our tariff relations with nations we will lose this great trade abroad.

"Both statements are fallacious. This year there has been a great deal of boasting over the fact that our total exports of manufactures exceeded \$20,000. That um includes the value of kerosene and

sum includes the value of kerosene and raw copper experted.

"Subtract those two items and the remainder will be found to be rather small. The advance has been in Mexico and Canada. Our trade there is part, really, of America's continental expansion. Moreover, much of our sales in the Dominion and in Mexico is to Americans who have migrated.

and in Meakeo is to Americans who have nigrated.

"Now, if you add up the values of fac-tory goods that go over the sea, leaving out kerosene and copper, you will find that our foreign trade is pitiably small for a Nation like America; that it is actually declining in Europe, and so insignificant altogether that our pretensions are otesque. 'In other words, America is encounter ing world-wide over-sea defeat in the of factory goods, strictly so called."

### MANY APPLICANTS APPEAR

FOR INDIAN TERRITORY JOBS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Ardmore, E. T., Aug. E.—W. B. Johnson's second term as United States District Attorney for the Southern District will expire next January.

It is learned that Assistant District Attorneys J. E. Humphrey and C. O. Bunn of this city, and also H. M. Carr, a newspaper man of Paut's Valley, will be applicants to succeed Mr. Johnson.

The terms of Judge Hosen Townsend and Marshal B. H. Collect will expire at the same time. Several applicants have already announced their intention of seeking Mr. Colbert's office, but, so far as known, there is no active aspirant for Judge Townsend's seat. CASE OF SPINAL MENINGITIS

# DEVELOPS AT MARIETTA.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Ardmore, I. T., Aug. 27. John Mapp. II years old, is in a precarious condition at his home in Marietta with an attack of cerebro-spinal meningitis. The boy became overheated two days in succession and poured a quantity of cold water upon his head, causing the illness.

#### **RICH OIL STRIKE CAUSES EXCITEMENT IN TERRITORY.**

Ardmore, I. T., Aug. 27—Considerable excitement prevails at Aylesworth because of a rich strike of oil at a depth of 149 feet. The discovery was accidental, as the well was being sunk for water. Real extension and analysis of the strike of

#### **HEAR PLEAS FOR REMOVAL OF** INDIAN LAND RESTRICTIONS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Ardmore, I. T. Aug. 27 Representa-tives of the United States Indian Agency are here to hear applications for removal of restrictions on Indian lands. The com-mission will go to Faul's Valley on Mon-day and to Chickasha on Tuesday.

#### **HOT WEATHER ROUTS WORMS** FROM COTTON IN TERRITORY.

Ardmore I T. Aug. 27.—The Government cotton statistician here in his report to Washington next week will state that the prevailing not weather has stopped he ravages of the worms and that the outon is fruiting well. He will say that per cent will cover the loss by

Tariff Changes Soon to Be Enforced Have Early Effect. Mexico City Aug. 37.—The new changes the tariff which goes into effect the 1st of September have had the effect of making large increases in importations.

The railways are doing all that is sible to expedite the delivery of good fected by the new tartiff New Book of Columbia, III. EPUBLIC SPECIAL

Waterlog, III. Aug. Z.—The First Na-tional Bank of Columbia, III., a neighfor-ing city, began business pesterday. It has a capital stock of \$5.000 and is owned by the orincipal business men of that city. capital stock of Easter and it owned by the principal business men of that city. Henry N. Kunhe is cashier; Edward P. Schoening president, and August P. Wei-nel, vice president, Lincotors are John A. Pfeffer, Adolph Tambrecht, Charles Schu-er, all of Columbia, and J. W. Perry of St. Louis. This is the first national bank in Monroe County.

# OF THE METHODISTS

Eighty-Ninth Session of Missouri Conference to Convene Tuere Wednesday-Many Important Matters for Consideration.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Palmyra, Mo., Aug. Z.—Palmyra is going through a houseleaning process this week and the streets and lawns are being cleared and trimmed for the delectation of many ministerial eyes.

The occasion will be the eighty-ninth annual session of the M. E. Church, South, Conference, which begins Wednesday, August 38, and will continue over Sunday. At least 150 ministers. 9 Presiding Ederarand 28 laymen will form the conference body proper, besides many visiting church members. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

body proper, besides many visiting church members.

Bishop E. R. Hendrix of Kansas City will preside. For the first time in the history of the church the innovation of compensating householders and hotels for entertainment will be insugurated.

This matter was brought up at the last conference and was placed in the hands of a committee appointed to select the town where the next conference should meet and to make assessments on the churches for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the delegates.

Each church contributed the amount asked, and all those who entertain the delegates will be paid the established price in such town for such service.

TO ELECT VINCIL'S SUCCESSOR.

The first matter of importance to come

The fibra matter of importance to come before the conference will be the election of a chief sucretary to take the place of Doctor John Davincil of St. Louis, who died since the last conference. Doctor Vincil was first elected secretary of the Missouri Conference in 1855, and held that important position up-until the time of his death, he having been re-elected annually by a viva voce vole.

The new secretary will, probably be chosen by hallot, without nominations, as is the method in electing delegates to the general conference.

It is regarded as settled that the honor will go to the Reverend C. O. Ransford of New Franklin, who for some years past has been Doctor Vincil's chief assistant.

The chief secretary chooses two assistants of his own. The secretaries are about the busiest men in the conference during the session, and their work is very important.

DELEGATES TO GENERAL BODY. This is the year in which four delegates and four alternates will be selected for the general conference, which meets at Birmingham, Ala, in May, 186. The delegates are selected by ballot, without nomi-

gates are selected by ballot, without nomination.

If the Missouri conference desires to bring any matter before the general conference the delegates are empowered to present what is called a memorial. A memorial is the statement of a condition, possibly accompanied by suggestions.

The State conference never presumes petition or instruct the general conference, which is the gole law-making body. Hitherto it has been the practice to select the delegates from the ranks of the older ministers, but owing to the preponderance of younger blood in the conferences at present, there may be a deviation from the rule this year.

The Joint Church Commission on Federation will present its report to the Bishop, who, after discussing it with his cabinet, may lay it before the conference. This subject touches the unification of the M. E. Church, South, and the M. E. Church, South, and the M. E. Church and is becoming one of the important exclessastical questions of the day.

#### VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

A. Cowan of Jackson, Tenn. -J. R. Tillman of Henderson, Tenn. was at the St. James. Ethel Ludo of Decatur, Ill., was at the St A. Dillon of Downs, Kan, was a guest at -R. Fraeer of Rock Island, Iti, registered at the Medison yesterday. -- il. L. Verink of Springfield, Mo., registere

Doctor and Mrs. E. t. Long of Har Mo., registered at the Laciade yesterd Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Telson of Independence. Mo., were guests at the Lacieda yesterday.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Chicago, Ill., Aug. 27.-8t. Lo Auditorium W. A. Valentine, Y. D. Harris, H. A. Kochler, Poctor W. F. Niderlander, G. Reimeyer and Kalorchof W. Reid and wife. J. W. wart. C. W. Church, Mrs. G. W. Melford.

Missourions in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

at the hotels here to-day were the following from Missouri:

St. Leuis - W. A. Eaker, F. Shannon and Mr. Shannon, R. D. Gerffin, Imperial; P. Lane, J. M. Kauffmann, Holland House; Doctor F. Seek, C. H. Forayth and first Forayth, J. W. Noell, Breslin, D. Nelson, F. J. Linhoff, Holman Mrs. D. C. Shav, J. N. Pierre, B. Pierre, Vendone, R. P. Shipley, E. S. Smit Murray Hill; O. M. Forstel, Minn E. J. Wenlich, Minn A. C. Bierfer, Minn E. Kupfer, Wendich, Minn A. C. Bierfer, Minn E. Kupfer, Wendich, Minn A. C. Busharia, E. L. Adreson and Mrs. Adreson, Waldorf, C. Davin and Mr. Davis, Victoria; F. B. Malithy and Mrs. Malby, Albemarie, J. C. Shublingel, Bartholdf: M. M. T. Clark, Ashland; Mrs. H. Williams, S. Denis, C. Schillinger, Breadway Central; Shannon, Wellington, R. T. Watern, Notheland; B. S. Thompson, Earlington, Miss Callway, Beivedere, R. Putter and Mrs. Porte Exercit
Kansas City J. Syken, J. Rogers, Sinclair,
R. D. Rood, Imperial; J. I., Pearce, Hotel Astor, L. M. Buck, Cumberland.

St. Louis Tourists in Paris. SPECIAL BY CABLE

Paris, Aug. 2.—Among the America tourists who registered at the Herald hureau were the following: Mrs. Charle P. Orthwein, Miss Ruth Orthwein, Fran-and Mrs. Everts, Master and Mis-Gretchen Everts, Adalbert Strauss, Misse Peria and Mabel Strauss of St. Louis. Finds Babe on Do

A baby boy, apparently 2 weeks old, found on the front doorstep of the hof a Mrs. McAlones, at No. 325 Wash ton avenue, yesterday noon by Ja Murray, a roomer at that place, abandoned babe was neatly dressed, wrapped in an old blanket. Police Lingo of the Ninth District took the oto the St. Ann's Asylum.

# TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS. Prom The Republic of August 29, 189: Doctor Joseph T. Scott, formerly of St. Louis, created interest at Louisville by the suggestion that arsenic be used as a precaution ngainst veilow fever. He advocated its use in correction with oninine

Pine streets. He was taken to his home, at No. 275 Wash street.

Judge Garvey and P. T. Madden presided at a meeting to give an account of the Pavitt picnic. It was stated that \$1.375 had been received stated that \$1.375 had been received and that sectual sums were yet to be heard from.

At the one hundred and fourth anniversary of the Feast of \$5. Louis, arranged for the Cathedral, it was annunced that Father To-byn would celebrate the high mass. James C. Beische died at the residence of his son-in-law. A. C. Ghio.

Members of the \$1. Louis Athletic Club, with president John A. Dillon in the chair, decided to locate their institution between Pine and Chestnut streets and somewhere between

The deaths for the previous week were announced as 12 and the births as 12.